

2000

## **DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**

Fill Deposits (Historic)

Qfl

Qal

Qa

Qls

Qlg

Qdg

Qla

Tsl

Po

Areas of general fill - Engineered and graded fills; commonly granular material. Qf

White lime piles - Located just east of an old sugar refinery in the NW 1/4 section 34, T. 2 S., R. 1 W.

Slag - Sharon Steel slag in section 26, T. 2 S., R. 1 W. Qfs

Tailings - Sharon Steel tailings in section 35, T. 2 S., R. 1 W., and Kennecott Utah Copper tailings in sections 18 and 19, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. Qft

Post-Lake Bonneville Deposits (Holocene)

Alluvium - Jordan River floodplain alluvium; includes gray, pebbly, fine-grained sand; gray, micaceous, laminated silt; gray, pebbly, fine- to coarse-grained sand; plus other proportions of silt, sand, and gravel; could be as much as 150 feet (46 m) thick.

Alluvial deposits - Stream and fan alluvium; gray and brown, silty, fine- to coarse-grained sand and gravel (pebbles and cobbles); the Qa in Willow Creek is gray silt and fine-grained sand; 1 to 11 feet (0.3 - 3.4

Eolian sand dunes - Windblown, fine-grained lacustrine sand deposited as longitudinal, north-trending dunes; Qed 2 to 10 feet (0.6 - 3.0 m) high.

Bonneville Lake Cycle Deposits (late Pleistocene)

Fine-grained lacustrine deposits - Transgressive and regressive, deep-water sediments; brown, dark-brown, Qlf grayish-brown, and gray calcareous, laminated silt, clayey silt, and sandy silt; commonly contains isolated pebbles, cobbles, and thin lenses of sand and gravel that were deposited by ice-rafting (dropstones) and turbidity flows; exposed thicknesses range from 1 to 38.6 feet (0.3 - 11.8 m).

Lacustrine sand - Transgressive and regressive shoreline sand; tan, brown, and gray, calcareous, moderately well-sorted, silty, fine-grained sand; grains are mostly quartz, but chert, calcite, biotite, hornblende, and unidentified black grains are present; ranges from 1 to 35 feet (0.3 - 11 m) thick.

Lacustrine gravel - Brown, tan, and gray, silty, fine- to coarse-grained sand and gravel; gravel content ranges from about 40 to 70 percent and commonly consists of angular to subrounded pebbles and cobbles; ranges from 3 to about 100 feet (0.9 - 30 m) thick.

Lacustrine delta gravel - Moderately to well-sorted sand and gravel in the delta of Dry Creek; mostly quartz monzonite clasts; gravel content appears to increase eastward from chiefly grayish-brown, silty and pebbly sand at the

lower west edge; up to 50 to 60 feet (15 - 18 m) thick.

Gravel of lacustrine and/or alluvial orgin - Brown and gray silt and gravel and sandy silt and gravel in western half of quadrangle; sand components is much larger in eastern half of quadrangle; generally contains 20 to 40 percent gravel, ranges from 1 to about 10 feet (0.3 - 3m) thick.

Pre-Lake Bonneville Deposits (Pleistocene)

Pre-Lake Bonnevile deposits - Shown on cross section only; clay, silt, and sand of lacustrine deposits; clay, silt, Qpb sand, and gravel of fluvial, interlacustrine deposits; possibly ranges from 500 to 800 feet (150 -

Tertiary Rocks (Oligocene to late Pliocene)

to 3,700 feet (500 - 1,100 m) thick.

Salt Lake Formation - Shown on cross section only; fanglomerate, poorly consolidated mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone; white marlstone, cherty limestone, claystone, and rhyolitic tuff; red to purple andesite and andesite breccia, latite and latite flows, rhyolite, and basalt, ranges from 1,700

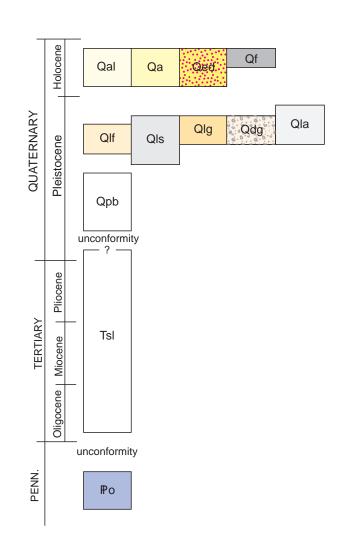
Pennsylvanian Rocks

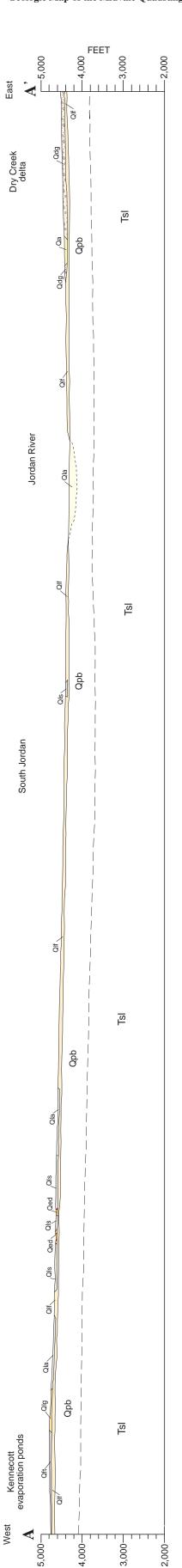
Oquirrh Formation - Light-gray, highly fractured, fine-grained quartzite; about 10 feet (3 m) exposed in a small outcrop in the southeast comer of the quadrangle.

## EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

Contact - Dashed where approximately located Gravel or road-fill pit X 0 Water well Line of cross section Provo shoreline of Lake Bonneville Χ Location of figure in booklet

## **CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS**





TEET